

PRESIDENT'S VETO IS OVERRULED

The House Passes Two Important Pension Bills.

CLOSED DOORS IN THE SENATE

Nearly the Entire Session Given to Consideration of the Arbitration Treaty—The House Agrees to Conference Report on the Immigration Bill and Passes Several Measures of Importance.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Today as yesterday the senate was closed by the veto of the arbitration treaty. The whole day of its session in wrestling behind closed doors over the arbitration treaty. At 1 o'clock the galleries were cleared and the consideration of the treaty entered upon.

During the transaction of the routine business the concurrent resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Pettigrew, withdrawing from the president a bill passed by both houses in relation to the timber culture law was taken up and passed. Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.), who had first questioned its legality, remarked that that question could be considered when the bill again came before the senate, if the president should return it.

A resolution was agreed to instructing the judiciary committee to make inquiry in the matter of Mr. Amlund, whose nomination as district judge in North Dakota is before the senate for confirmation.

A joint resolution was offered looking to the payment of some \$57,000 to employees of the government printing office for leave of absence which they did not have since 1887.

CLEVELAND OVERRULED.

President Cleveland was overruled by the house today in the matter of the veto of two pension bills. They were for the benefit of Rachel Patton and Caroline Mowatt, widows of soldiers who had remarried and lost their second husbands. The bill was introduced by Mr. Sullivan (Rep., N. H.) in charge of one of the bills asserted that the president had already approved thirteen similar bills, so that the president was pretty well established. The bill to pension Rachel Patton was passed by a vote of 157 to 60, and Caroline Mowatt by 143 to 55.

After a brief debate the conference report on the immigration bill was agreed to, 217 to 37. This makes the third distinct proposition on that subject that the house has passed.

Senate amendments were concurred in to the bill giving preference rights for purchases under the homestead law, or at private entry to bona fide purchasers of swamp lands voted to the estate of Mississippi in aid of the construction of the Mobile and Ohio railroad and afterwards restored to the public domain.

Under the call of committees the following measures were passed: Joint resolution to elect John Marshall Browne, of Maine, a member of the board of governors of the National Soldiers' homes; senate bill providing for the promotion of passed assistant surgeons in the navy; house bill imposing a penalty for the unauthorized or misleading use of the word "copy-right."

A delegation of lumber men from Michigan were at the capitol today to enter their protest against the reported action of the ways and means committee in increasing the rate of duty on white pine lumber. A number of Michigan lumbermen, it appears, have purchased extensive stumping privileges in Canada and are asking the Canadian government to take offense at the increase and retaliate by placing a tax on stumping privileges.

CAREER OF JOHN D. LONG.

Biographical Sketch of the Next Secretary of the Navy.

John D. Long, of Massachusetts, who has accepted the secretaryship of the navy under McKinley, was born in Buckfield, Me., October 27, 1838, and went through the village school so fast that at 12 he was sent away from home to continue his education at the academy, and at 14 was at the gates of Harvard university. He was admitted, and in spite of heavy "conditions," never dropped below fourth in his class, and through his senior year stood second.

He was the poet of his class, and wrote many college songs for special occasions. When he graduated in 1857 he had the honor of writing the class ode. His literary career continued later life. One of his volumes was entitled "Hires of a Cherry." He did not dream then that some day he would have a cabinet position. He translated Virgil's Aeneid with a touch that won prizes from men who were ready to have found fault with it.

At 19 he stepped into the world, but not to go back to Buckfield. For two years he taught school in Westford, Mass., and with the money he saved, took the Harvard law course. He was admitted to the bar in 1861.

He had visions of a practice in his native town and opened an office there at once. In all the time he waited and hoped there came no word of a salary fee, 25 cents. The disappointment was not without its balance, however, for while there he got his first taste of politics, as delegate to the Republican state convention in 1862. He sought a broader field at once. With such encouragement as Buckfield gave him there was little choice but to go. Entering the office of Stillman B. Allen, in Boston, he was, in time, admitted to partnership, a firm which continued for seventeen years. He retired in 1876, because he had been elected governor of Massachusetts.

His political rise dated from early in the '70s. In 1872 he was an active Grayley orator; in 1873 was elected to the legislature from Hingham, where he had made his residence, and in 1876 was re-elected, returning to become speaker. For the two succeeding years he was almost unanimously elected speaker, being also in both of those years a candidate for governor in both Republican State conventions. He failed to win first places on the ticket, but was nominated lieutenant governor and as a result of this kind of a victory for his own skin. He requested that I say nothing about the conversation and I did not. I did not have anything to do with the conversation after that.

"Did you have any other conversation with Aubrey as to who got the Phoenix Contract company?"

"In my first conversation with Spencer and Aubrey, Spencer stated that he had put Aubrey in as secretary and treasurer."

George Lewis, of Kingston, of the firm of Phelps, Straw & Co., this city, testified that his firm purchased 828 tons of nails from the Phoenix Contract company. The firm paid cash for the order.

chair, and in his defeat, it is said, was the greatest blow in his political life. He retired and became senior partner in the law firm of Long & Hemenway.

"I had erysipelas and nothing has helped me as much as Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has also relieved my husband of rheumatism and built us up after the grip." Mrs. Jesse Travis, Milford, Pa.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills.

KOONS ON THE STAND.

Prosecutor in the Phoenix Contract Case Is Cross-Examined by Mr. Palmer. Turner's Important Testimony.

Wilkes-Barre, Feb. 9.—George W. Koons, the prosecutor, was on the witness stand at the opening of the Phoenix Contract company case today. Previous to adjournment he had been turned over to Attorney Palmer for cross examination.

In answer to Mr. Palmer's questions he said he first saw Mr. Spencer some time in May, 1895, at Scranton. Before this time he had made two shipments to the Phoenix company.

"Did you ever sell the Phoenix company anything which was not your own?"

"As agent for the Sunbury Iron company I sold them goods of that company."

"Were the Phoenix company owe the Sunbury Iron company anything?"

"No, sir."

Witness said he didn't take the \$2,500 note offered him by the Phoenix Contract company. He received on account of the company about \$1,800 in all. Witness' attorney brought up the agricultural implements of the Phoenix company at auction in New York city. Mr. Palmer asked witness whether he had taken the "theft-gate" prices offered him by the defendants and also the agricultural implements he wouldn't have less owing to him now. This question was objected to by the defense.

Witness said that in conversation with Spencer at the time he met him in Scranton, the latter assured witness that the Phoenix company was "perfectly honest." Aubrey was to come to New York with me, but Spencer and he went in a room and when they came out Spencer said he didn't see his way clear to let Aubrey go.

Witness said that at that time Aubrey said he was going to leave the Phoenix company in account of not receiving only a small salary, and enter the commission business. "I told him that for all the goods he would sell for me he could give me a commission."

"Then you had confidence that Aubrey was an honest man?" asked Palmer.

"I trusted him partly."

"Would you at that time just as soon have sold your work for you as an honest man?" (tightly asked) Palmer.

Witness did not directly answer this question.

Mr. Palmer showed witness a postal card sent by Koons to Spencer on October 20, 1896, asking the latter to give him prices on spikes, etc. Witness admitted he sent the solicitation to Mr. Spencer to quote prices on the goods.

"When you solicited Mr. Spencer's prices on that time didn't you regard him as an honest man?"

"No, sir, I did not."

"But still you wanted to do business with him?"

"I wanted the goods from him and intended to pay him for them."

The witness in answer to a question of Mr. Palmer, admitted that the postal was written after witness had Spencer and Aubrey arrested on the charge of conspiracy.

SOLD BELOW MARKET PRICE.

Fred P. Turner, who testified that he knew Spencer for eight or nine years and knew Aubrey for one year, did business for the Phoenix Contract company in this city.

"I went to Scranton at the time the Phoenix company was organized," said Mr. Turner. "In conversation with Mr. Spencer he told me that the company was going to sell goods below their market value in order to secure money for the navy. I went to New York and sold 1,000 kegs of nails for the Phoenix company to a broker—James A. Farrell. They were sold for \$2 base. The next day I sold two cars of cast iron water pipe to the Spring Brook company, Wilkes-Barre, at \$19 a gross ton. At the same time I sold the Plymouth Water company four cars of pipe at the same price per ton. The price I also sold Phelps, Straw & Co. through George Lewis, 2,000 kegs of nails. The next transaction was the sale of a carload of cut nails to C. Morgans Sons for \$2 base. After that I sold five cars of cast iron water pipe to Ward Davenport of the Plymouth Water company, for \$19 a gross ton. This was below the ruling market price as was also the sale of the nails. A carload of cut nails was shipped here by Koons & Co. to the Phoenix company which turned it over to me. I sold it to several firms in this city. The aggregate amount was nine tons and I sold it at fifteen cents per ton. A carload of 247 kegs of nails which Mr. Spencer had informed us was refused by Mr. Farrell, of New York, were sent to me at this city. Within a month they reached here I shipped the nails to the Phoenix Contract company, Scranton. All these sales were for cash under Mr. Aubrey's instructions."

Mr. Turner also testified that Spencer told him that he had put \$3,000 in bank at Scranton in order to secure rating with the Bradstreet agency, and that after this had been accomplished it was to be taken out. Witness stated that when he made the above named transactions his conversations were with both Spencer and Aubrey.

Witness testified that when he asked Aubrey for settlement the latter told him that the (Aubrey) had to pay a large debt of Spencer's and could not pay Turner all the commission due him.

"What did Spencer or Aubrey say about the true character of the Phoenix Contract company?" asked Mr. Palmer.

"Aubrey told me at the Jermyn hotel that Koons, of Audenried, had put Pinkerton detectives on the company's trail. Aubrey told me that in a case of this kind it is everybody for his own skin." He requested that I say nothing about the conversation and I did not. I did not have anything to do with the conversation after that.

"Did you have any other conversation with Aubrey as to who got the Phoenix Contract company?"

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MARKETS AND STOCKS.

Wall Street Review.

New York, Feb. 9.—Speculation was dull today with the sole exception of the industrial group in which there was a free selling for the short account as well as more or less liquidation by holders. Sugar declined from 11 1/4 to 11 1/8, and closed the lowest price of the day. Tobacco made an equally sharp decline, opening at 7 1/4, and later selling at 6 1/2. Leather preferred yielded about a point. The announcement that Charles R. Flint, of the United States Rubber company, will be called upon next week to testify before the committee was followed by a decline of 2 1/2 & 3/4 in the common and preferred stocks respectively. Consolidated Gas was sold down a point. The railway list offered sharply contrast to the weakness of the industrial. Despite the dullness, railway stocks held remarkably firm. Reading was the only stock that could be called weak, and the decline in this was less than a point. As a rule after merely fractional concessions at the opening prices, improvements of 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. were recorded. Lake Shore on purchases of 500 shares advanced 1/4 to 15 1/4.

Speculation closed quiet, the tone being steady for the railway list and weak for the industrial. Net changes in the industrial and coalers show losses of 1/4 to 1/2 per cent.; sugar leading. The railway list scored advances of 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. Lake Shore leading. The total sales of stocks today were 132,632 shares.

Furnished by WILLIAM LINN, ALLIEN & CO., stock brokers, Mears building, rooms, 706-707.

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Am. Sugar Ref. Co. 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4
Atch. To. & S. Fe. 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4
Atch. To. & S. Fe. Pr. 24 1/4 24 1/4 24 1/4
Canada Southern Ry. 23 1/4 23 1/4 23 1/4
Ches. & Ohio 17 1/4 17 1/4 17 1/4
Chicago Gas 7 1/4 7 1/4 7 1/4
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CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE PRICES.

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